The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Volume IX. SATURDAY, September 26, 1795. Number

...untry Linen and Bags

WANTED,

... which the highest price will be given, by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

...ttsburgh, September 17, 1795

Six Pence Reward.

...ANAWAY *from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, (after a hearing before Adam-...mbill, Esq. who ordered him home) an ...rice lad named ARNER EVANS, 5 ... or 5 inches high, dark complexion, very ...addicted to lying and idleness; he had on ...ost with him a striped coating coat, a pair ...lian overalls, a pair of nankeen breeches, ...ct of the same, a pair of striped stockings, ...ghs and shoes, two shirts of country linen ...ever apprehends him and delivers him to ...subscriber shall have the above reward, but ...charges.*

JOHN GIBSON.

...ttsburgh, September 16, 1795.

N. B. Any person known to harbour him will ...prosecuted as the law directs.

...me to the plantation of

...subscriber living in Mifflin township, Al-...ny county, on the 5th inst. a dark bay Mare, ... 7 or 8 years old, nearly 14 hands high, ... and canters, low carriage, no brands nor ...le marks, hind feet white, a blaze in her ..., old shoes on her fore feet. The owner is ...sted to come, prove property, pay charges, ...take her away.

THOMAS LAPSLEY.

...ptember 10, 1795.

NOTICE.

JOSHUA SEDGICK, son of John Sedg-...ick, late of the Borough of Carlisle, deceased, ...ers to the administrators of his father's es-...e Carlisle, he will be informed of something ...is advantage. The said Joshua formerly ... near Hagerstown, Maryland, and re-...ved from thence to Washington county, Penn-...ania.

...rlisle, August 24, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

...ANAWAY *from the subscriber, living in ... Chambersburgh, Franklin county, on the ... of July last, a Negro Man named MASS, ...middle size, about 30 years old, had on a ...broad cloth coat, brown silk jacket, striped ...ton overalls, a fine shirt, ruffled, a good ... he has a large scar on his head, and wants ...second toe of one of his feet. Whoever secures ...Negro so that his master may get him again ...receive the above reward and reasonable ...ces if brought home.*

JOHN KERR.

...hambersburgh, August 12, 1795.

...HOSE persons who have subscribed for ... the building of an ACADEMY in this ...wn, and who have not paid the same, are ...ested to make payment to the subscriber ...two weeks from this date, which will pre-...t the disagreeable necessity of putting the ...scription paper into the hands of a magi-...rate to collect what may be due thereon. ...y order of the Trustees of the Pittsburgh ... Academy.

JOHN SCULL, Treasurer.

...ittsburgh, September. 15, 1795.

...anted, as an Apprentice to ... Hatting Business, a Lad between ...and 14 years of age. Enquire of ...RISTOPHER BURLINGGAME, at Ma...

...August 15, 1795

Four Dollars Reward.

...RAYED away from the subscriber ...g on mill creek, about three miles ...n Georgetown, a black Mare, and ...olt one year old. The Mare is a-... 14 years old, 14 hands and an ... high, branded on the near should-...and buttock X, had on a small bell ...g with a leather collar, but no ...le, trots and paces, a little cut ...d. The colt is a bright bay ..., has a star and snip, one glass ... a natural trotter. Whoever takes ...the above described Mare and Colt ...secures them so that I may get them ...n shall have the above reward and ...sonable charges, paid by

ANDREW ROE.

LAND FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND of about Three Thousand Acres, late the property of General Washington, lying on Miller's Run, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, of an excellent quality, rich, level, well timbered and well watered, with a suitable proportion of Meadow Ground, will be sold by the subscriber, living in the town of Washington. There are thirteen Farms cleared and cultivated on the Land; and to accommodate purchasers it will be divided into small tracts.

The subscriber will also sell some Lands in Ohio county, Virginia.

MATTHEW RITCHIE.

Washington, August 26th, 1795. 3m

A NEW TOWN

IS laid out by the subscriber on the Ohio river 12 miles from Pittsburgh, and the Lots will be sold on the premises on the 29th of September, inst. One half the purchase money to be paid in hand, the other when the deed is made—it is within three miles of grist mill, and the situation is very pleasant.

Sept. 3, 1795. ADAM PATTERSON.

N. B. A yoke of Oxen will be sold at the same time.

THE subscriber has for Sale a TRACT of LAND, containing 250 acres, situate in Franklin township, Westmoreland county, on the head waters of Turtle an Packety creeks, 7 miles from the Allegheny river, 17 from Pittsburgh, and 14 from Greensburgh; there is a small improvement on the land, and it lays in a good settlement convenient to several grist and saw mills. An indisputable title will be given, and credit for a part of the purchase money if required. Any person inclining to purchase may see the land and know the terms by applying to Michael Rough, Esq. adjoining the premises, or the subscriber near Jacob's creek.

Sept. 1, 1795. PHILIP STUDIBAKER.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

MADE his escape from the subscriber's custody on the 29th inst. a certain JOHN KAIN, who was taken by virtue of a warrant from Alexander Addyon, Esq. on suspicion of having been of a party that fired at and wounded some Indians on the Allegheny river in the county of Allegheny. Any person or persons delivering the said John Kain to the jail of Westmoreland county shall have the above reward paid by

JOHN BRANDON, Sheriff.

August 21, 1795.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away from Craig's ferry opposite Pittsburgh, on Saturday last the 5th inst. a black HORSE, stout made, about 10 years old, has a remarkable small star in his forehead, branded on the shoulder S. A. paces and trots, short docked. Whoever takes up said horse and delivers him at Craig's ferry shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

Sept. 10, 1795. MICHAEL PEARSON.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber living at West Liberty, Ohio county, on the night of the 25th of August last, a light HORSE rising 5 years old, near 15 hands high, a dark Bay, with a star in his forehead, a long switch tail, a natural trotter. Whoever apprehends and secures said horse and thief shall have the above reward if the thief be prosecuted to conviction, or Four Dollars for the horse only, with reasonable expences if brought home, paid by

Sept. 2, 1795. JAMES HUGHS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living on Robinson's run, near 'Squire Ewing's mill, on the 13th of August last, a brown and white spotted COW, about 10 or 11 years old. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. WILLIAM ALGEO.

Allegheny county, Sept. 10, 1795.

RANDOLPH ACADEMY

THE Trustees of the Randolph Academy notify the public, that they have erected in the town of Clarksburgh, Harrison county, Virginia, a commodious building, in order to carry into effect the laudable design of the institution, and accordingly have employed, as a Tutor in the said Academy, the Revd. George Towers, lately from England, a gentleman of undoubted character and abilities, who has engaged to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, the English grammatically, Arithmetic and Geography.—The price of tuition will be for the Latin and Greek, sixteen dollars; for Geography, six dollars; for Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, five dollars, per annum, to be paid quarterly.—Genteel boarding can be had in the town or neighbourhood, on reasonable terms.

It may be necessary to add, that the situation is pleasant, and exceedingly healthful.

By order of the Board,

JOHN HAYMOND, C. P. A.

July 28, 1795. 6w.

Translated for the Gazette of the United States.

PLAN

Of a Constitution for the French Republic

Presented by the Committee of Eleven, in the Sitting of the 5 Messidor, year 3d.

(Continued from our last.)

CHAPTER VI.

Administrative and Municipal Bodies.

Article 1. THERE is in each department a central administration, and in each canton one municipal administration at least.

2. Every commune, the population of which is from five thousand to one hundred thousand has for itself alone one municipal administration.

3. In those communes whose population exceeds one hundred thousand inhabitants, there is, at least, three municipal administrations.

4. The ancestors and descendants in line direct; brother, uncle, nephew, and relations in that degree, cannot, at the same time, be members of the same administration, nor succeed one another, but after an interval of two years.

5. Each administration of department is composed of five members, who are renewed by a fifth every year.

6. The administrators of department may be once re-elected, without any interval.

7. Every citizen who has been twice successively elected administrator of department, and who have performed the functions of that office, by virtue of each election, cannot be elected anew but after an interval of two years.

8. The departmental and municipal administrations have no character of representation.

They cannot modify the acts of the legislative body, nor those of the executive power, nor suspend their execution.

They cannot interfere in matters depending on the judicial order.

9. The administrators are essentially charged with the subdivisions of the direct contributions and the superintendance of the monies accruing from the public revenues in their jurisdiction.

The legislative bodies fixes the rules and the mode of their functions as well on those objects as on the other part of the internal administration.

10. The executive power appoints at the head of each departmental and municipal administration a commissary, whom it recalls when it sees proper.

The commissary superintends and requires the execution of the laws.

11. The municipal administrations are subordinate to the administrations of department, and these again to the agents general of execution.

Of course, the agents general of execution may annul the acts of the administrations of department, and these again, the acts of the municipal administrations, when those acts are contrary to the laws, or to the orders of the superior authorities.

12. The agents general of execution may also suspend those administrators of department, who have contravened the laws or orders of the superior authorities, and the administrations of department have the same right with regard to the members of the municipal administration.

13. No suspension becomes definitive without the formal confirmation of the executive directory, which has also the right of pronouncing immediately, when it shall be necessary, the disqualification of the administrators, whether of department or of canton, and lay them before the tribunals, when there is a necessity.

14. The directory may likewise annul immediately the acts of the departmental or municipal administration.

15. All decrees for the abrogation of acts, suspension or disqualification of administrators, shall set forth the motives.

16. The administrations, whether of department or canton, cannot correspond with one another but upon matters assigned to them by the laws, and not upon the general interests of the whole republic.

17. Every administration gives annually the account of its administration; the account is printed.

18. The acts of the administrative bodies are made public by entry in a double register, open to all.

CHAPTER VII.

Judicial Power, of Civil Justice.

Art. 1. The judicial functions cannot be suspended neither by the legislative body nor by the executive power.

2. The judges cannot interfere in the exercise of the legislative power, nor make rules to interpret the laws.

They cannot arrest or suspend the execution of any law, nor cite before them in virtue of their functions, the administrators.

3. The judges cannot be taken off from the law assigned them by commission, nor other privileges, or avocations than those which are determined by a law anterior.

4. The right of making a decision on disputes, by arbitrators chosen by the parties cannot be impeded.

5. The decision of arbitrators is without appeal, if the parties do not stipulate a reserve.

6. Justice is rendered gratuitously.

7. Judges cannot be disqualified but for crime legally determined, nor suspended but by an admitted accusation.

8. The sitting of the tribunals are public, the judges deliberate aloud, the judgments are explained, which they announce in the terms of the law applicable to the case.

9. The tribunals cannot take cognizance of a civil action if they are not satisfied that the parties are before the court, or that the defendant has cited the adverse party before mediators, to come to a reconciliation, except the cases excepted by the law.

10. Appeals in civil matters take place in cases which the law has not determined.

11. There are justices of the peace elected by the citizens of the circuit, determined by law.

12. There is a civil tribunal for each department.

13. Each civil tribunal is composed of fourteen judges elected for five years; they are to be renewed after five years, and may be always re-elected.

14. The civil tribunal is divided into two sections, to judge of the ordinary affairs, and the appeals from justices of peace of the department.

The two sections shall unite for causes appealed from judgements in the first instance by a civil tribunal of department.

15. There is, besides each tribunal, a national commissioner and a substitute, appointed and removable by the executive power.

16. The national commissioner and the substitute are charged with requiring and superintending in the tribunals, the execution of the laws.

They have no deliberate voice.

17. The appeals from the judgments rendered by a civil tribunal of department, are carried to the civil tribunal of one of the three nearest departments.

18. Notwithstanding, the parties may always agree among themselves in the choice of a tribunal to which they will appeal among the civil tribunals of department.

19. Each section of a civil tribunal must pronounce, to the number of four judges, in the first instance, on the appeal from the judgments of the justices of peace.

The two sections united may pronounce to the number of nine judges, on the appeal from the judgment of another tribunal of department.

20. The two judges who are first appointed for the civil tribunal of each department are presidents of the two sections:

He that is appointed first shall preside when the two sections are united.

21. At the election of the judges, five substitutes shall be chosen, of which three shall be taken from among the citizens resident in the commune, or seat of the tribunal.

22. No citizen can be elected judge of a tribunal of department, under thirty years, nor a justice of peace if he has not attained the age of twenty five years.

Of Criminal Justice.

23. In criminal matters no person can be judged but on an accusation admitted by the juries, or decreed by the legislative body, in the case where it appertains to it to decree the accusation.

24. A first jury declares whether the accusation ought to be admitted or rejected; if the fact is recognized by a second jury, and the punishment determined by law, and applied by the criminal tribunal.

25. The judges cannot propose any complex question to the juries.

26. The accused has a right to challenge a number of judges without giving his motives; the jury of judgment shall consist of twelve at least.

27. The hearing of the cause is public, and they cannot refuse to the accused the aid of counsel, which they have the right to call where they are named to the office.

28. The juries vote by secret scrutiny.

29. No one accused can be apprehended but to be carried before the office of police, and no one can be arrested or detained in virtue of a warrant from the officer of police or of an ordinance from a tribunal or

POETRY.

The SABBATH.

TILL be revered the sacred hours of rest!
And be the Sabbath-day for ever blest!
Whether man labours, with the utmost toil,
Manures the glebe, or turns the faithful soil;
Whether he guides the harrow or the helm;
Rules o'er a district, or conducts a realm;
One day in seven is to rest assigned,
And praise to him who gave the human mind.
Then let each heart adore the God of truth
Let age respect him!—and revere him youth!
Let sons of freedom bow to him alone!
And let all nature his dominion own!

ANECDOTE of Dr. FRANKLIN.

IN his travels through New-England, he had observed, that when he went into an inn, every individual of the family had a question to propose to him, relative to his history: and that, till each was satisfied, and they had conferred and compared together their information, there was no possibility of receiving any refreshment. Therefore, the moment he went into any of these places, he inquired for the master, the mistress, the sons, the daughters, the men servants, and the maid servants; and having assembled them altogether, he began in this manner.—Good people, I am Benjamin Franklin, of Philadelphia; by trade a printer; and a bachelor; I have some relations at Boston, to whom I am going to make a visit: my stay will be short, and I shall then return and follow my business, as a prudent man ought to do. This is all I know of myself, and all I can possibly inform you of; I beg therefore that you will have pity upon me and my horse, and give us both some refreshment.

From a New-York Paper.

RECENT ANECDOTE.

A WANDERING Jack, having made his court too long at the shrine of Bacchus, one day last week, fell in the street. The alarm was instantly sounded, that the poor fellow was taken with the yellow fever! He was doubtless in a high fever, & his skin had somewhat of a yellowish cast. A skilful doctor was summoned, who pronounced his awful judgment, and Jack was hurried away to the hospital. The jolt having awakened him from his drunken fit, by the time they had safely deposited him in the doleful mansion, he sprang from the bed in amaze, exclaiming, "D——n my eyes, where am I?" Poor Jack (rejoined the doctor) he is quite delirious—be quiet, my good friend, you have the yellow fever, but you shall be taken good care of." I got the yellow fever (says Jack) d——n your eyes, I am sober now, and I'll show you whether I have the yellow fever pretty quick"——stripping off his coat; upon which the doctor, &c. made their escape, and our hero of the round-bellied-ton stepped off about his business.

MORAL EXTRACTS.

A VIRTUOUS MAN.

THE evening of age to a virtuous man is calm and unclouded, he sinks into the grave like a setting sun, adorned with temperate lustre, directing his course to a gaol, from whence he may rise again with renovated splendour!

ON YOUTH.

THE youthful mind, like the sweet blossoms of an early spring, requires a mild and fostering hand to make it to perfection; the smallest bud that finds a shelter from the boisterous elements, expands its silken leaves complete with odours, while the strong oak, that spreads its broad arms to the biting blast, awaits the glowing season in naked poverty.

RIDICULE.

RIDICULE is the most powerful thing that we can experience; its wounds are deeper than those of reproach, and they have the additional and peculiar quality of being inflictable.

LOVE.

SECURITY is the poison of love; the little god, if suffered to be conscious of possessing wings, will never rest till he has tried their strength; and, if once permitted to fly from the shackles of allurement, he will never return, except to reproach his tyrant for past inhumanity.

ATTRACTIONS.

If we have no object to please, we soon lose the desire of appearing amiable. If you would secure the affections of your lover, study him to deserve you, by a proper regard for your own attractions.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living on Chartiers creek near Gen. Nevill's farm, a dark bay Mare Colt, 2 years old last spring, a little white spot on the inside of the near hind foot, just above the hoof, a natural trotter, not docked. The owner by proving property and paying charges, may have her again.

ROBERT JEWELL.

Allegheny county, August 27, 1795.

Doctor Richardson,

HAS *removed his Shop to the Stone House, at the corner of Second-street and Chancery lane, a little below the old market-house, where he may be consulted on* PHYSIC, SURGERY, *and* MIDWIFRY.

He has received an assortment of well chosen MEDICINE, *which he will sell low.*

Pittsburgh, August 4, 1795.

THE subscriber having understood that a certain John Hogg, son of James Hogg, formerly of Dartry, in the county of Leitrim, Ireland, lived in or near fort Pitt, he therefore, as nephew to the above-mentioned John Hogg, request his address may be forwarded to General JOHN GIBSON, in Pittsburgh, who will give the subscriber information of the same.

THOMAS HERON.

July 20, 1795.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber about three weeks ago a black Mare about 7 years old, 14 hands high, no brand, two white feet, she had with her a two year old colt, a bright bay. The owner or owners are desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN BARKMAN.

Fayette county, German township, August 10, 1795.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the head waters of Deer creek, on the 12th inst. a dark roan HORSE, 14 hands and an half high, rising 7 years old, had the fistula last winter, and the marks are visible, had on a pair of iron fetters when he went away.—Whoever secures said Horse, so that the owner may get him again, and Thief if stolen, shall receive the above reward, or Four Dollars for the Horse, if brought home, & reasonable charges, paid by ALEXANDER LOGAN.

West side of Allegheny river, Aug. 24, 1795.

ATTENTION.

WHEREAS sundry evil disposed persons, desirous of taking the advantage of others, 600 miles absent, and of infant orphans, have ungeneously and unwarrantably proceeded to survey and take possession of a number of surveys of land, long ago patented in the name of Benjamin Johnston, jun. (which now belongs to the heirs of Benjamin Johnston, the elder, deceased) in the county of Ohio, in the state of Virginia. I do therefore, on behalf of myself, the said Benjamin, jun. and the other heirs of Benjamin Johnston, the elder, hereby forwarn all and every person or persons from going into the possession of any of the said lands, or trespassing thereon in any manner whatsoever, as I shall assuredly endeavor to bring every such delinquent to a due sense of justice.

Mr. Peter Peterson, of Ohio county, will on my behalf, and the other heirs of Benjamin, attend and remove every trespasser who may inadvertently or designedly have taken possession of any or said lands. I shall attend for the space of four months next summer, in Ohio county, in order to settle any disputes which may arise on any of said lands, to make deeds of conveyance where the said Benjamin may have sold by himself or his agent, and shall expect that the payments for the same will then be in readiness.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

July 28, 1795.

On the OHIO,

FORTY MILES BELOW PITTSBURGH.

THE *subscriber has for sale, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Flour, Whiskey, &c. at the lowest prices. Corn at 2s6 per bushel. Chopped Rye a 3s6, Oats at 2s3, and Bran at 1d. Ship Stuff at 5s. per hundred pounds.*

Those emigrating down the river may depend on being supplied with the necessary Stores, by calling at his Ware-House on the Bank.

JOHN BETTS.

Georges Town, [illegible]

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

THE *subscriber respectfully solicits the votes of the Electors of Westmoreland County for the Office of* SHERIFF, *at the next annual Election, and assures them, that if he succeeds, he will use his best endeavors to deserve their confidence.*

ROBERT ORR.

July 7, 1795.

Edmund Milne & Co.

No. 84, Arch-street, corner of Third-street,
PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY *inform their friends and the public, that they have just opened for Sale, at their wholesale and retail Store, a large and general assortment of Ladies, Misses and Childrens variegated, morocco, silk, kidskin, stuff and leather* SHOES, SLIPPERS *and* SANDALS, *of every colour, size and pattern; together with boots, bootees, Gentlemens neatest spring-heeled, patent and other shoes, morocco and leather slippers, mens and boys neat and coarse shoes, and childrens shoes of every colour and size: where storekeepers and others may be supplied with the above on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms, and the smallest favor shall be acknowledged and thankfully received.*

May 1, 1795.

WILL BE SOLD,

AT Public Vendue, on the premises, on the 15th day of October next, the following tracts of Land, part of the estate of Philip Tanner, deceased, viz.

Two Tracts situate in Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, one mile from Youghiogeny river, and 3 miles from Castner's ferry on the Monongahela, adjoining lands of John Wright, Esq. John Power, and others. One of said tracts contains 321 acres, first rate land, 80 of which are cleared & in good meadow; the fences are all in good repair. There are several cabins on said tract, which is well watered by never failing springs.

The other tract contains 160 acres, 12 of which are cleared and in good fence, the whole of it good arable land.

On the 20th of the same month will be sold one other tract in Fayette county, situate on Dunlap's creek, 6 miles above Redstone Old Fort, and adjoining lands of Ebenezer Finley, Nathaniel Breadon, Esq. and others. It contains 338 acres, about 80 of which are cleared, and 15 made into good meadow, and more may be made.—There are several cabins on said land, and an orchard of apple and other fruit trees planted; the whole of the clear land in good fence. The two first tracts may be viewed previous to the day of sale by applying to J. Wright adjoining the premises, and the tract on Dunlaps creek, by applying to John Moore, on the premises. Indisputable titles will be given for all the tracts. Conditions will be made known the days of sale, by

JOSEPH TANNER, }
JOHN WRIGHT, } Executors.

August 10, 1795.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the COUNTY of ALLEGHENY.

BEING encouraged by a number of respectable characters, the subscriber offers himself a Candidate for the SHERIFF's Office. He therefore respectfully solicits the votes of the electors of Allegheny county at the next annual Election, and assures them, (should he succeed) he will use his best endeavors to deserve their confidence; and is the public's humble servant,

JOHN M'MASTERS.

Pittsburgh, July 23, 1795.

HEMP, wanted.

A generous price will be given for good clean HEMP, by Col. JOHN IRWIN, Second Street, near Redoubt alley.

Pittsburgh, June 18, 1795.

N. B. Ropes of all kinds made and sold as above.

Wanted, as Apprentices, two active boys.

THOMAS [illegible]

No. 177, Market-Street, [illegible]

BEGS leave to inform the [illegible] counties of Pennsylvania, [illegible] Virginia, that he has just received from England, in all the [illegible] assortment of HARD-WARE, SADLERY, equal to any [illegible] Philadelphia, and which he will [illegible] very moderate terms.

He has just received in the [illegible]

1200 pieces of painted [illegible]
150 pieces of assorted cloth
150 pieces of assorted [illegible]
100 pair of rose blankets
60 pieces striped nankeens, [illegible]
6 boxes of white Dutch [illegible]

ALSO,

70 boxes assorted tin
4 cases of shot guns, [illegible]
250 mill saws
150 cross cut ditto.

August 1, 1795.

WELLS & MO[illegible]

Have a general Assortment [illegible]

HARD-WAR[illegible]

Which they will sell WHOLESALE, [illegible] *terms, at their Store in Market-[illegible] Philadelphia, No. 135.*

Consisting of the following [illegible]

ANVILS *with horns and holes*
Ditto without do. do.
Bick irons
Bright standing Vises
Black do. do.
Small hand do.
Bench do.
Files 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, inches, coarse and fine assorted
Rasps of different kind
Carpenters' hammers, hatchets, broad axes adzes and rules
Shoemakers hammers, pincers & knives
Awl blades,
Shoe tacks
Socket and firmer chissels from 1-8 to 2 1-2 inches
Gouges ditto
Single, double & tooth plain irons from 1 1-2 to 3 1-2 inches
Compasses, brass and iron
Masons' bricklayers' & plaisterers trowels
Nails 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d.
Brads sprigs & tacks
Glue
Screw and barrel augers
Spike & nail gimblets
Spoke shaves
Hand, pannel, tennon, dove-tail, sash, compass, cross-cut and mill saws
Saw setts
Iron squares
Pincers assorted
Coopers adzes, howels, axes & jointers
Tanners' currriers' & skinners' knives
Hinges, brass & iron of all kinds
Stock locks of all sizes
Thumb latches
Locks for parlours, chests, desks, drawers, chests, boxes, clocks, bags, &c.
Square do. with rings & knobs
Bolts, flat, round & crooked, brass and iron
Screw plates
Nut crackers
Turn screws
Shovels and spades
Coffee mills
Mouse & rat traps
Iron chains
Cart & waggon boxes
German scythes
Straw knives
Frying pans
Iron pots & kettles
Iron and patent tea kettles
Brass cocks assorted
Cridirons
Chafing dishes
Fire dogs

Besides a variety of other [illegible]

August 22, 1795.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market Street. Subscriptions at Fifteen Shillings per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully [illegible]

500

[illegible]

A POEM.

[illegible] Commencement of Dartmouth University, Hanover, Aug. 27, 1795.

[illegible] your dusky labors stay,
[illegible] green corn in the blaze of day,
[illegible] upon the panted glade,
[illegible] noon beams, by the maple's shade,
[illegible] the art to ply, your mind amuse,
[illegible] the farmer's rustic muse,—
[illegible] his polite hand
[illegible] the leafless forest of a land,
[illegible] large in nature shrouds,
[illegible] and night of woods.
[illegible] the plain their creeping foliage rear,
[illegible], and no sun beams cheer;
[illegible] and fall the lonely wild flowers bloom,
[illegible] cheer and weep amid the gloom.
[illegible] the panting Wolf, in dismal spells,
[illegible] and the Panther yells.
[illegible], o'er the desert, swims the averted noon,
[illegible] horror rides the winds of night's sad noon!
[illegible] birds of song, at morn's becrimson'd ray,
[illegible] the wild woods and hail emerging day,
[illegible] o'er the hills the famish'd Eagle sails,
[illegible] hoary Ravens croak along the vales,
[illegible], sloping down, some lonely river glides,
[illegible] blasted hemlocks nodding on its sides,
[illegible] naked waves no loaded barks sustain,
[illegible] foot unvisited, unheard, by man.
[illegible] that some pilgrim hunter thence may steer,
[illegible] in the chacings of the mountain Deer.
[illegible] for home, and weeping, dreads his doom,
[illegible] and no other, than the woods, his tomb!
[illegible] when these native shades are swept away,
[illegible] earth, unbounded, to the light of day;
[illegible] Agriculture, with the parting share,
[illegible] the long furrow to salubrious air,
[illegible] from the seed, inhum'd with glad surprise,
[illegible] sees her stranger plants, in order rise.
[illegible] mount to the sun, the dews of morn inhale,
[illegible] whisk their infant leaflets to the gale.
[illegible], o'er her lap, after the verdure spreads,
[illegible] on the hills, and blushes in the meads;
[illegible] by various dyes, some parts adorn,
[illegible] fluous clover, some the aspiring corn.
[illegible] springs the vestile flax, the blossomed peas,
[illegible] the tall green grass, whistling in the breeze;
[illegible] grateful tides, its spiry billows play,
[illegible] the field rolls a vegetable sea!
[illegible] round their bleating dams, in sportive groups,
[illegible] lambkins skip, and race in little troops.
[illegible] fruitful herds, wide o'er the pastury glade,
[illegible] the pure gale, and crop the tender blade;
[illegible] thousand thousand, of the plumy train,
[illegible] mingling carols, cheer the blooming plain;
[illegible] the green fields exhaustless odors rise,
[illegible] grateful incense, to the fostering skies.
[illegible] when the sun, with red breast's song decays,
[illegible] paints the hill tops with his sinking rays,
[illegible] blooming virgins dance, in sprightly train,
[illegible] sing, and scatter lillies on the green.
[illegible] earth, in living grandeur shines,
[illegible] health and pleasure frolic in the winds.
[illegible] education, form his native wood,
[illegible] the wild savage barbarous and rude;
[illegible] his rough bosom to each thought refin'd.
[illegible] tames the furious passions of his mind;
[illegible] his devious steps in virtue's road,
[illegible] bends his heart to wisdom and to God.
[illegible], agriculture, hail! thy charming ray,
[illegible] converts the midnight of the soil to day;
[illegible] the spring; the fetters of the glebe unbinds,
[illegible] forms the mists, and purifies the winds.
[illegible] health ambrosial blooms, where poisons bred,
[illegible] plenty smiles, where famine droop'd his head,
[illegible] the wealth of nations and their social laws,
[illegible] fold in thee their origin and cause.
[illegible] thus the rolling wheel of commerce runs,
[illegible] hence the peopled Ocean with her Sons;
[illegible] thee their sole prop, towns, cities, countries see,
[illegible] all the living world depends on thee,
[illegible] thee reign Innocence, content and bliss,
[illegible] laughing cherubs of domestic peace,
[illegible] votaries breasts no torturing crimes alarm,
[illegible] vulture vices shun the peaceful farm;
[illegible] Quixot wings let vain ambition soar,
[illegible] strive for arts transcending mortal power;
[illegible] Blanchard launch his airy skiff and rise,
[illegible] the light surges of the shoreless skies,
[illegible] thought some angel, by astonish'd crowds,
[illegible] in winds, and pillowed upon clouds,
[illegible] the lessening earth, with dauntless breast,
[illegible] the lightnings sleep, the thunders rest.
[illegible], bold artist! Heaven's Almighty plan,
[illegible] this Globe, the best balloon for Man.
[illegible] him to delve it's dust, and here sojourn,
[illegible] where he sprung, to where he must return.
[illegible] may the present age those honors give,
[illegible] that art, by which all others live;
[illegible] the green laurel round the Farmer's brow,
[illegible] to rule, to wear the plough,
[illegible] bind for a country's bulwark form—
[illegible] dare to brave Oppression's storm;
[illegible] Columbia! where a tyrant's hand,
[illegible] curbed Carmel o'er the indigiant land,
[illegible] high banners wave,
[illegible] of the free undaunted brave.
[illegible] by whose exploits are ow'd,
[illegible] civil rights confirmed by blood:
[illegible]—The mother's with pain—
[illegible] or fort for Monmouth's plain.
[illegible] fair o'er the turfe-clad fields,
[illegible] but dew o'er the moon distills,
[illegible] in their last peaceful biers,

THE subscriber having understood that a certain John Hogg, son of James Hogg, formerly of Dartry, in the county of Leitrim, Ireland, lived in or near fort Pitt, he therefore, as nephew to the above-mentioned John Hogg, request his address may be forwarded to General JOHN GIBSON, in Pittsburgh, who will give the subscriber information of the same.

THOMAS HERON.

July 20, 1795.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber about three weeks ago a black Mare about 7 years old, 14 hands high, no brand, two white feet, she had with her a two year old colt, a bright bay. The owner or owners are desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN BARKMAN.

Fayette county, German township, August 10, 1795.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the head waters of Deer creek, on the 12th inst. a dark roan HORSE, 14 hands and an half high, rising 7 years old, had the fistula last winter, and the marks are visible, had on a pair of iron fetters when he went away.—Whoever secures said Horse, so that the owner may get him again, and Thief if stolen, shall receive the above reward, or Four Dollars for the Horse, if brought home, & reasonable charges, paid by ALEXANDER LOGAN.

West side of Allegheny river, Aug. 24, 1795.

ATTENTION.

WHEREAS sundry evil disposed persons, desirous of taking the advantage of others, 600 miles absent, and of infant orphans, have ungenerously and unwarrantably proceeded to survey and take possession of a number of surveys of land, long ago patented in the name of Benjamin Johnston, jun. (which now belongs to the heirs of Benjamin Johnston, the elder, deceased) in the county of Ohio, in the state of Virginia. I do therefore, on behalf of myself, the said Benjamin, jun. and the other heirs of Benjamin Johnston, the elder, hereby forwarn all and every person or persons from going into the possession of any of the said lands, or trespassing thereon in any manner whatsoever, as I shall assuredly endeavor to bring every such delinquent to a due sense of justice.

Mr. Peter Peterson, of Ohio county, will on my behalf, and the other heirs of Benjamin, attend and remove every trespasser who may inadvertently or designedly have taken possession of any or said lands. I shall attend for the space of four months next summer, in Ohio county, in order to settle any disputes which may arise on any of said lands, to make deeds of conveyance where the said Benjamin may have sold by himself or his agent, and shall expect that the payments for the same will then be in readiness.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

July 28, 1795.

On the OHIO,

Forty miles below Pittsburgh,

THE subscriber has for sale, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Flour, Whiskey, &c. at the lowest prices. Corn at 2/6 per bushel, Chopped Rye 2/6, Oats at 2/3, and Bran at 7d. Ship Stuff 5/. per hundred pounds.

Those emigrating down the river may depend on being supplied with the necessary Stores, by calling at his Warehouse on the Bank.

JOHN [illegible]

Ohio Town, July 25, 1795.

I HEREBY give notice, that I will attend at the Office of SHERIFF, at the usual times of election, and assure them, that if I be favored, I will use my best endeavors to deserve their confidence.

ROBERT ORR.

July 7, 1795.

Edmund Milne & Co.

No. 84, Arch-street, corner of Third-street, PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just opened for Sale, at their wholesale and retail Store, a large and general assortment of Ladies, Misses and Childrens variegated, morocco, silk, kidskin, stuff and leather SHOES, SLIPPERS and SANDALS, of every colour, size and pattern; together with boots, bootees, Gentlemens neatest spring-heeled, patent and other shoes, morocco and leather slippers, mens and boys neat and coarse shoes, and childrens shoes of every colour and size: where storekeepers and others may be supplied with the above on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms, and the smallest favor shall be acknowledged and thankfully received.

May 1, 1795.

WILL BE SOLD,

AT Public Vendue, on the premises, on the 15th day of October next, the following tracts of Land, part of the estate of Philip Tanner, deceased, viz.

Two Tracts situate in Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, one mile from Youghiogeny river, and 3 miles from Castner's ferry on the Monongahela, adjoining lands of John Wright, Esq. John Power, and others. One of said tracts contains 321 acres, first rate land, 80 of which are cleared & 7in good meadow; the fences are all in good repair. There are several cabins on said tract, which is well watered by never failing springs.

The other tract contains 166 acres, 12 of which are cleared and in good fence, the whole of it good arable land.

On the 20th of the same month will be sold one other tract in Fayette county, situate on Dunlap's creek, 6 miles above Redstone Old Fort, and adjoining lands of Ebenezer Finley, Nathaniel Breadon, Esq. and others. It contains 338 acres, about 80 of which are cleared, and 15 made into good meadow, and more may be made.—There are several cabins on said land, and an orchard of apple and other fruit trees planted; the whole of the clear land in good fence. The two first tracts may be viewed previous to the day of sale by applying to J. Wright adjoining the premises, and the tract on Dunlaps creek, by applying to John Moore, on the premises. Indisputable titles will be given for all the tracts. Conditions will be made known the days of sale, by

JOSEPH TANNER, } Executors.
JOHN WRIGHT, }

August 10, 1795.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the COUNTY of ALLEGHENY.

BEING encouraged by a number of respectable characters, the subscriber offers himself a Candidate for the SHERIFF'S Office. He therefore respectfully solicits the votes of the electors of Allegheny county at the next annual Election, and assures them, (should he succeed) he will use his best endeavors to deserve their confidence; and is the public's humble servant,

JOHN M'MASTERS.

Pittsburgh, July 23, 1795.

HEMP, wanted.

A generous price will be given for good clean HEMP, by Col. JOHN IRWIN, Second Street, near Redoubt alley.

Pittsburgh, June 18, 1795.

N. B. Ropes of all kinds made and sold as above.

Wanted, as Apprentices, two active boys.

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and vicinities of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, and the western parts of England, that he has just received in addition to his former assortment of HARDWARE, SADLERY, cutlery, &c. which he will sell at Philadelphia prices, and at reasonable terms.

He has just received in the [illegible]

1200 pieces of [illegible]
150 pieces of assorted [illegible]
150 pieces of assorted [illegible]
100 pair of [illegible]
60 pieces [illegible]
6 boxes of [illegible]

70 boxes assorted [illegible]
4 cases of shot guns, [illegible]
250 mill saws
150 cross cut ditto.

August 1, 1795.

WELLS & [illegible]

Have a general assortment of

HARD-WARE,

Which they will sell wholesale and retail, on reasonable terms, at their Store in Market street, Philadelphia, No. 135.

Consisting of the following articles, viz.

ANVILS with horns and holes
Ditto without do. do.
Bick irons
Bright standing vises
Black do. do.
Small hand do.
Bench do.
Files 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, inches, coarse and fine assorted
Rasps of different kinds
Carpenters' hammers, hatchets, broadaxes, adzes and rules
Shoemakers hammers, pincers & knives
Awl blades,
Shoe tacks
Socket and firmer chissels from 1-8 to 2 1-2 inches
Gouges ditto
Single, double & tooth plain irons from 1 1-2 to 3 1-2 inches
Compasses, brass and iron
Masons' bricklayers' & plaisterers trowels
Nails 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and
Brads, sprigs & tacks
Glue
Screw and barrel augers
Spike & nail gimblets
Spoke shaves
Hand, pannel, tenon, dove-tail, sash, compass, cross-cut and mill saws
Saw setts
Iron squares
Pincers assorted
Coopers adzes, bowels, axes & jointers
Tanners' curriers' & skinners' knives
Hinges, brass & iron of all kinds
Stock locks of all sizes
Thumb latches
Locks for parlours, closets, desks, drawers, chests, boxes, clocks, bags, &c.
Square do. with rings & knobs
Bolts, flat, round & cranked, brass and iron
Screw plates
Nut crackers
Turn screws
Shovels and spades
Coffee mills
Mouse & rat traps
Iron chains
Cart & waggon boxes
German scythes
Straw knives
Frying pans
Iron pots & kettles
Iron and patent tea kettles
Brass cocks assorted
Gridirons
Chaffing dishes
Fire dogs

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market Street. Price [illegible] Shillings per Annum. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, [illegible] thankfully re[illegible]

tribes do alſo cede to the United
the following pieces of land, viz.—
of land, ſix miles ſquare, at or
Lorrimie's ſtore, before mentioned.—
piece of land two miles ſquare, at the
the navigable water, or landing on
Mary's river near Girty's town.—
piece of land, ſix miles ſquare, at
of the navigable water, Auglaize
4. One piece ſix miles ſquare, at the
ence of the Auglaize and Miami rivers,
fort Defiance now ſtands. 5. One
of ſix miles ſquare, at or near the con-
of the rivers St. Mary's and St. Jo-
where fort Wayne now ſtands, or near
One piece two miles ſquare, on the
ſh river, at the end of the portage from
iamis of the Lake, and about 8 miles
ard from fort Wayne. 7. One piece
les ſquare at the Auatannon, or Old
towns on the Wabath river. 8. One
twelve miles ſquare, at the Britiſh fort
e Miami of the Lake, at the foot of the
. 9. One piece ſix miles ſquare, at the
of the ſaid river, where it empties into
ke. 10. One piece ſix miles ſquare,
Sanduſky Lake, where a fort formerly
11. One piece two miles ſquare, at
er rapids of Sanduſky river. 12. The
of Detroit, and all the lands to the
the weſt, and the ſouth of it; of which
ian titles has been extinguiſhed by
grants to French, or Engliſh govern-
and ſo much more land to be annex-
the diſtrict of Detroit, as ſhall be com-
ended between the river Roſieu on the
Lake St. Clair on the north end line;
eneral courſe of which ſhall be ſix miles
t from the weſt end of Lake Erie and
oit river. 13. The poſt of Michelmaki-
and all the land on the iſland of which
poſt ſtands, and the Miami land adja-
of which the Indian title is extinguiſhed
ifts or grants to the French or Engliſh
rnments, and a piece of land on the main
the north of the iſland, to meaſure ſix
s on Lake Huron, or the ſtreight between
e Huron and Michigan, and to extend
e miles back from the water of the lake
treight. Alſo the iſland De-Blois-Blarne,
g an extra and voluntary gift of the Chip-
a nation. 14. One piece of land ſix miles
are, at the mouth of Chikago river, emp-
g into the ſouth-weſt end of the Lake
higan, where a fort formerly ſtood.—
One piece twelve miles ſquare at the
uth of the Illinois river, emptying into
Miſſiſippi. 16. One piece ſix miles
are, at the old Piorias fort and village,
the ſouth end of the Illinois lake, and
Illinois river.

nd whenever the United States may think
per to ſurvey and make the boundaries of
land hereby ceded to them, they ſhall
timely notice thereof to the ſaid tribes of
ians, that they may appoint ſome of their
chiefs to attend, and ſee that the lines
run agreeable to the terms of this treaty:
the ſaid Indian tribes will allow to the
ple of the United States, a free paſſage by
d and water, as the one and the other
be found neceſſary through their coun-
along the chain of poſts herein before
tioned; that is to ſay, from the com-
ncement of the portage aforeſaid, at or
r Lorrimie's ſtore, along the ſaid portage
the St. Mary's, and down the ſame to
t Wayne, and then down the Miami to
e Erie, again from the commencement
the portage at or near Lorrimie's ſtore,
g from thence to the river Auglaize, and
n the ſame to its junction with the Mi-
i at fort Defiance; again, from the com-
ncement of the portage aforeſaid, to San-
ky river, and down the ſame to Sanduſ-
bay and lake Erie: and from Sanduſky to
poſt which ſhall be taken at or near the
t of the rapids of the Miami of the lake,
from thence to Detroit; again from the
uth of Chikago to the commencement of
portage between that river and the Illi-
s, and down the Illinois river to the Miſ-
ppi; alſo from Fort Wayne, along the
tage aforeſaid, which leads to the Wa-
h, and thence down the Wabath to the
io.

And the ſaid Indian tribes will alſo allow
the people of the United States, free pri-
ge to harbours, and the mouths of rivers
ng the lakes, and joining the Indian lands
ſheltering veſſels and boats, and liberty
land their cargoes where neceſſary for
ir ſafety

Art. IV. In conſideration of the peace now
abliſhed, of the ceſſions and relinquiſh-
nts of lands made in the preceding arti-
by the ſaid tribes of Indians; and to ma-
eſt the liberality of the United States as
great means of rendering this peace ſtrong
perpetual; the United States relinquiſh
r claims to all other Indian lands north-
d of the river Ohio; eaſtward of the Miſ-
ppi, and weſtward and ſouthward of the
t lakes, and the waters uniting them;
ording to the boundary line agreed on by
United States and the king of Great-
ain, in the treaty of peace made between
m in the year 1783, but from this relin-
ſhment by the United States, the follow-
tracts of land are explicitly excepted.
The tract of land containing 150,000 acres
the rapids of Ohio, which has been af-
ed to general Clark for the uſe of him-
nd his warriors. 2. The poſt of St. Vin-
nes, on the river Wabaſh, and the lands
cent, of which the Indian title has been
ces in poſſeſſion of the French and other
white people among them, of which the In-
dian title has been extinguiſhed as mention-
ed in the 3d article and 4th. The poſt and
fort Maſſack, towards the mouth of the
Ohio, to which ſeveral parcels of land ſo
excepted, the ſaid tribes relinquiſh all title
and claim which they, or any of them may
have: and for the ſame conſideration, and
with the ſame views as above mentioned, the
United States now deliver unto the ſaid In-
dian tribes, a quantity of goods of the value
of 20,000 dollars, the receipt whereof they
do hereby acknowledge, and hence forward
every year for ever, the United States will
deliver at ſome convenient place, northward
of the Ohio, like uſeful goods ſuited to the
circumſtance of the Indians, of the value of
9000 dollars, reckoning that value at the firſt
coſt of the goods in the city of Philadelphia,
or place of the United States where they
ſhall be procured.

The tribes to which thoſe goods are to be
annually delivered, and the proportions in
which they are to be delivered are as folllow:

		Dollars.
1ſt.	To the Wyandots, the amount of	1000
2d.	To the Delawares	1000
3d.	To the Shawaneſe	1000
4th.	To the Miamies	1000
5th.	To the Ottawas	1000
6th.	To the Chippawas	1000
7th.	To the Pottowatomies	1000

8th. To the Kickapoos, Elliriverwees and Kaſkaſkias tribes, 500 dollars each, provided always, that if either of the ſaid tribes hereafter, at any annual delivery of their ſhare of the goods aforeſaid, deſire that a part of their annuity, ſhall be furniſhed in domeſtic materials, animals, implements of huſbandry, and other utenſils convenient for them; and in compenſation to uſeful artificers, who may reſide with or near them, and be employed for their benefit; the ſame ſhall, at the ſubſequent annual delivery, be furniſhed accordingly.

Art. V. To prevent any miſunderſtanding about the Indian lands, relinquiſhed by the United States in the 4th article, it is explicitly declared, that the meaning of that relinquiſhment is this: The Indian tribes who have a right to thoſe lands, are quietly to enjoy them in hunting, planting and dwelling thereon, ſo long as they pleaſe, without any moleſtation from the United States.—But when thoſe tribes, or any of them, ſhall be diſpoſed to ſell their lands or any part of them, they are to be ſold only to the United States; and until ſuch ſale the United States will protect all the ſaid Indian tribes, in the quiet enjoyment of their lands, againſt all citizens of the United States, and againſt all other white people who may intrude upon the ſame. And the ſaid tribes again acknowledg themſelves, & all their tribes, to be under the protection of the United States, and no other power whatſoever.

Art. VI. If any citizen of the United States, or any other white perſon or perſons ſhall preſume to ſettle upon the lands now relinquiſhed by the United States, ſuch citizen or other perſon ſhall be out of the protection of the United States, and the Indian tribe, on whoſe land their ſettlement ſhall be made, may drive off ſaid ſettler, or puniſh him in ſuch a manner as they ſhall ſee fit; and becauſe ſuch ſettlement made without the conſent of the United States, will be injurious to them as well as to the Indians, the United States ſhall be at liberty to break them up, remove and puniſh the ſettlers as they ſhall think proper, and ſo effect that protection of the Indians' lands, wherein before ſtipulated.

Art. VII. The ſaid tribes of the Indian parties of this treaty, ſhall be at liberty to hunt within the territory and lands of which they have now ceded to the United States, without hindrance or moleſtation, ſo long as they demean themſelves peaceably, and offer no injury to the people of the U. States.

Art. VII. Trade ſhall be opened with the ſaid Indian tribes, and they do hereby reſpectively afford protection to ſuch perſons and their property, as ſhall be duly licenſed to reſide among them for the purpoſe of trade, and to their agents and ſervants; but no perſon ſhall be admitted to reſide among them, at any of their towns or hunting camps as a trader, who is not furniſhed with a licenſe for that purpoſe, under the hand and ſeal of the ſuperintendant of the department of north weſt of the Ohio, or ſuch other perſons as the Preſident of the United States may appoint or authoriſe to grant licenſe, to the end that the ſaid Indians may not be impoſed upon in their trade; and if any licenſed trader ſhall abuſe his privilege by unfair dealing, upon complaint of and proof thereof, his licenſe ſhall be taken from him, and he ſhall be further puniſhed according to the laws of the United States. And if any perſon ſhall intrude himſelf as a trader, without ſuch licenſe, the ſaid Indians ſhall take and bring him before the ſuperintendant or his deputy, to be dealt with according to law; and to prevent impoſitions by forged licenſes the ſaid Indians ſhall, once a year, give information to the ſuperintendant, or his deputy, of the names of the traders among them.

Art. IX. Leſt the firm peace and friendſhip now eſtabliſhed, ſhould be interrupted by individuals, the United States and the ſaid tribes agree, that for injuries done by individuals on either ſide, no private revenge nor retaliation ſhall take place; but inſtead thereof, complaints ſhall be made by the party
aggrieved to the other Indian tribes, or any of them to the Preſident of the United States, or the ſuperintendant by him appointed, and by the ſuperintendant or other perſon appointed by the Preſident of the U. States, to the principal Indian chief of the ſaid tribes, or of the tribe to which the offender belongs; and ſuch prudent meaſures ſhall then be purſued as ſhall be neceſſary to preſerve the ſaid peace and friendſhip, until the legiſlature or great council of the United States ſhall make other equitable proviſions in the caſe for the ſatisfaction of both parties. Should any of the Indian tribes make war againſt the U. States or either of them, and the ſame ſhall come to the knowledge of the above mentioned tribes or either of them, do hereby engage to give immediate notice thereof to the general, or in his abſence, to the officer commanding the troops of the United States at the neareſt poſt. And ſhould any tribe with hoſtile intentions againſt the U. States, or either of them, attempt to paſs through their country, they will endeavor to prevent the ſame, and in like manner give information of ſuch attempts to the general or commanding officer, as ſoon as poſſible, that all cauſes of miſtruſt and ſuſpicion may be avoided between them and the United States: and in like-manner, the United States ſhall give notice to the ſaid Indian tribes, of any harm that may be meditated againſt them, or either of them, that ſhall come to their knowledge, and do all in their power to hinder and prevent the ſame, that the friendſhip between them may be manifeſtly reciprocated.

Art. 10 All other treaties heretofore made between the United States, and the ſaid Indian tribes or any of them, ſince the treaty of 1783, between the United States and Great-Britain, ſhall henceforth ceaſe and become void

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'People hazard the loſs of their liberties in liſtening to men, who flatter and compliment the uninformed multitude at the expence of truſtworthy individuals.'

POLITICAL watchmen, more than any other, are apt to imagine they ſpy out danger, where none exiſts. This good reaſon may by aſſigned for it; they have more to fear from one another, than from the reſt of mankind. They raiſe an out-cry to quell diſturbances, which they themſelves inſtigated; and hide their own failings, by making thoſe of other people more conſpicuous. The moſt careleſs obſerver of human affairs muſt have ſeen, that men will truſt their political creeds in the keeping of perſons, with whom they would not truſt a ſhilling of property. Nothing is more common than to hear a man condemned as an hypocritical knave in his private dealings, who will yet ſupport ſome degree of reputation, in party diſputes, among the very perſons, who thus reprobate him. If the man, who handles my property, or gives me private advice, is a villain, I can detect him by facts; but he, who directs my public opinions, deals in thoſe unmeaning words which beguile and deceive, while they preclude the poſſibility of detection. Thus it happens, that almoſt any man, who can clamor loudly, and catch the magic cant of the day, will not be without adherents. If the well diſpoſed part of the community would uſe a little reflection, they would quiet themſelves of many uneaſy apprehenſions, and would ſoon be convinced that a man, who is deſtitute of knowledge and rectitude in private life, ſhould not gain any ſolid influence, merely by his petulance and declamation againſt public affairs.

Every man finds himſelf more or leſs the dupe of flattery, but few ſuſpect how often the public at large are ſeduced by compliments and intrigue. I have ſeen a large crowd of people thrown into acclamations of joy, at hearing the enchanting ſound of MAJESTY OF THE PEOPLE. Each man takes a good ſhare of the compliment to himſelf, & extols to the ſkies the worthleſs fellow who declaims in ſuch faſcinating language. Truth and fair dealing have no ſuch captivacing effect.

The liberty of ſpeaking and writing is likewiſe a popular theme to deſcant upon. It is often a convenient apology for nonſenſe & falſehood.—This liberty is ſuppoſed to be abridged if it requires people to be confined within the rules of decency and common ſenſe. An ignorant buſtler, who is checked in his rant and abuſe, pretends it is a ſufficient plea, that in a free country, every man may ſpeak what he thinks. The byſtanders are flattered with ſuch an idea, and take part with a boiſterous fool who reminds them of ſo darling a right.

No privilege is oftener miſapplied than that of converſſing public affairs. It is of ſuch a critical nature, that any general reſtrictions to prevent the miſapplication will, in ſome meaſure, deſtroy the principle itſelf. The evil admits not of a conſtitutional remedy. There is but one poſſible cure for it. A race of men may be raiſed up & educated, with ſuch principles of knowledge and virtue, as will make them proof againſt the ſeductions of thoſe who flatter the popular ignorance and caprice. To level undiſtinguiſhing cenſure againſt public procedings is a very weak, or a very wicked act. It only encreaſes the diſcontent and jealouſy of the people, without removing any errors or difficulties. Artful men likewiſe find their account in charging the faults or misfortunes of the times upon the miſmanagement of conſpicuous individuals. It is a kind of compliment to thoſe who are not included in the charge, and makes them infer that they have no ſhare in the production of the miſchiefs complained of. The magic power of flattery is no where ſo fully demonſtrated as in the declamations, which pretended patriots and politicians addreſs to the multitude. More States have been overturned, and more ſalamitous effects introduced, by perſuading the people that they ſhould exalt themſelves above their rulers, than have ever happened through the bold, aſpiring attacks of ambition and tyranny.

For although the *rights of the whole people* may be more than a balance for the *power of the whole magiſtracy*, yet this will not ſanction the exaltation of any ſeparate portion of the people over the authority of any ſingle magiſtrate. This kind of adulation therefore, when addreſſed to particular diſtricts, is not only falſe but unconſtitutional.

☞ *The Members of the Pittſburgh Mechanical Society are requeſted to meet on Monday Evening next, at the uſual time and place.—Officers are to be elected.* October 2, 1795.

TOWN MEETING,

TO *be held this Evening at the Court-Houſe, at 5 o'clock, when a matter of importance is to be ſubmitted to the conſideration of the Inhabitants relative to the ſituation of the* NEW COURT-HOUSE.

By order,
JAMES HENRY, T. C.
Pittſburgh, October 3, 1795.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

CHARLESTON, *Sept.* 5.

By a gentleman who left St. Mary's on Sunday laſt, we are informed, that General Clark had arrived at Temple, about 26 miles from St. Mary's, with 250 men; that there were previouſly at Temple about 60 men under arms, and it was ſaid that the whole number expected to join in the expedition againſt Florida would amount to about 1500 men.

A few days prior to his ſailing, the Point-Petre (Spaniſh prize) came up to town, and the captain ſent a ſharp letter to the Governor of St. Mary's, demanding to be informed whether the United States intended declaring war againſt Spain.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 26.

There is a letter in town from a very reſpectable perſon in Elizabethtown, dated on Saturday, which ſtates that fever in New-York rages in an alarming manner; that from 30 to 40 die every 24 hours; and that the citizens are running in every direction from that unfortunate city.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Sept. 21.

"We have had three very cold days, but are ſorry to add, the fever has not abated—indeed the ſudden change was fatal to all who were ſick, and ſeveral new cates have occurred. The city is much deſerted."

By Paris papers received by the Four Friends, Captain Gleen, we find, in the ſitting of the French National Convention, on the 12th of July, the following letter was read from Gen. Hoche, commander in chief of the armies on the coaſt near Breſt, to the committee of public ſafety, dated

Landevan, July 4.

"The committee may be perſuaded that if I write not, it is not from negligence, but becauſe we are very buſy. The moment is come in which the rebels will be annihilated. Three times have the republicans already made them feel the extent of our valour. We are but two leagues from the enemy, and when the committee receives this diſpatch our country may have been avenged."

SPAIN.

The accounts from Bilboa, via Exeter, are that the French have made themſelves maſters of all the paſſes upon the river Ebro, even as far as Tudel, which is the moſt important paſſage into Old Caſtile. It is now it ſeems utterly impoſſible to relieve Pampeluna, particularly as the whole force of the Spaniſh army is directed to the ſouth-eaſt, to ſave Gironde, in Catalonia.

AN EVENING SCHOOL *will be opened by the ſubſcriber on the 5th inſtant. Hours of attendance from ſix to nine. Tuition 12ſ6 per quarter; per month 5ſ.*

JOHN HARGY.

Pittſburgh, October 2, 1795.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN my houſe at Bower-Hill, on Chartiers creek, which was attacked, plundered & burnt by the rioters on Thurſday evening the 17th of July, 1794, were 4611 dollars and 60 cents, funded debt of the United States, in my own name, in two certificates, viz. No. 775 for 3631 dollars 21 cents, 6 per cents, and No. 603 for 980 dollars 43 cents. This is to caution the public, leaſt they may be offered for ſale with forged powers of conveyance; intereſt is ſtopped at the bank, and every legal meaſure taken to prevent impoſition. If they have fallen into the hands of an honeſt man, he can return them to me in Pittſburgh.

JOHN NEVILL.

October 2, 1795.

...Caribbee Islands...and Campbell of this ...ecial dignity. The enemy ...broken and dispersed, and ge... ...gth in the woods. Our troops ...and meet many dead bodies.

...TON, (S. C.) August 24.

...days since, some negroes who were ...ding on the plantation of Major ...about five-quarters of a mile from ...unearthed a number of bones and ...skull of a most extraordinary size; the ...measured fifteen inches in circumfer... ...they were found twelve feet below the ...

...ether or not these are the bones of the ..., mentioned by Mr. Jefferson in ... Virginia, we are yet to learn— ...events it is likely to throw additional ...on the natural history of this country. ...also remove an erroneous opinion ...has for some time prevailed, namely, ...of such magnitude were not to be ...on this continent so near the ocean.

BOSTON, *September 4.*

...Choate, from Guadaloupe, in... ...that the real number of transports ...by the French, of which some men... ...been made in our papers, was 19 ...with 900 troops on board: and that ...or less prizes are arriving every day. ...that 2000 troops were preparing ...expedition—the destination of which ...kept a secret; but he imagines it is in... ...against Dominica.

NORFOLK, *September 7.*

...Monday arrived the sloop Polly, Capt. ..., 29 days from Kingston. On the ...ing of the 10th of August met with a ...hurricane, off the east end of Cuba, ...which continued till the 12th. On the 16th ...with the ship Urania, Capt. Nicholson, ...bound to London, who had parted company ...the gale, with the homeward bound fleet, ...consisting of 140 sail, under convoy of a 64 ...gun frigate.

...By this vessel we learn, that the Maroons ...had become extremely troublesome, even ...burned the fire at Montego Bay; that the go... ...had been under the necessity of call... ...out the militia of Kingston to go against ..., with a determination of extirpating ...them from the mountains; their force was ...upwards of 500, and it is supposed were af... ...joined by some whites. The troops from ...England, about 3000, destined for St. Do..., had by mistake arrived at Kingston, ...and had set off for St. Domingo; however, ...on the news of the insurrection, a vessel was ...dispatched to recall them, and they were ...actually taken off the east end, and ordered to ...Montego Bay.

NEW-YORK, *September 10.*

...extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Au... ...dated Cape, to his friend in Charleston, dated ...August 12.

"I am thankful for the interest you take ...in my personal safety: but I hope the dan... ...is not so great as you imagine. I cannot ...pretend to guess from whence the strong party ...you mention is to come, as I do not suppose ...that your government will countenance any ...hostile proceedings within their territories, as ...for the citizens to commit hostilities against ...a nation with whom they are at peace.—— ...With regard to our garrison, it is stronger ...than you think, and capable of making a ...good resistance; the advantageous situation ...of the place, together with its fortifications, ...render it a respectable garrison. It is true ...there is a party, who called themselves French... ..., but were mostly Americans acting un... ...the French commission, took possession ...of one of our batteries on the river St. John, ...poisoned by the treachery of Wagnon and ...Mackintosh, two of the persons that were con... ...last year on suspicion; they crossed the ...bay over at night in boats which they had ...procured for the purpose, and deceived the ...sentries by telling them that the party had ...been sent to reinforce the battery; three of our ...men were killed, and the rest made prison...: but shortly afterwards the enemy ...were obliged to retreat in great confusion, ...leaving behind horses, saddles, guns, pistols ...and blankets, and other camp furniture.— ...Afterwards they assembled on Amelia Island ...and erected a battery, on which they mount... ...two small guns; but on the approach of ...two Spanish brigs, one mounting twenty 12 ...pounders, the other 16, with a schooner and ...cutter, they retreated in greater confusion ...than at first, and we now occupy that post ...again."

PHILADELPHIA, *September 12.*

"When we reflect on the rise and progress ...of the French revolution—On the astonishing ...efforts to prevent its final success—On the ...combined malignity of its enemies in Eu..., and on the clay-cold indifference in ...America to the essential interests of civil li... ...which were undoubtedly involved in ...the issue of this prodigious event: When ...we see the crimes and vices of pretended pa... ...and the virtues of those real friends to ...the rights of human nature, who have view... ...as the last hope of republicanism, made ...become equally subservient to the great ...end originally contemplated, and now on the ...point of consummation by an excellent con..., which establishes and confirms the ...true principles of liberty and equality for ...

...his safety—What must this expressing his gra... ...titude to the bountiful Giver of all good, for ...his providential care of those who have the ...courage to assert their rights in the face of ...every danger and embarrassment. The free... ...dom of this country is not secure until that ...of France is placed beyond the reach of ...accident. The present constitution of that ...illustrious republic, is the freest national go... ...vernment in the world; it is probable it will ...be accepted. Study it, ye Americans, with ...the closest attention. France triumphant, ...with a free constitution, you have nothing ...to fear; without, ye would probably be... ...come the dependent satellites of the British ...government. "*Our Sons would blush, their ...fathers were their foes.*"

Says a Correspondent,

Among the blessed effects of the many ridiculous publications against the pacific treaty with Great Britain, may be reckoned this, that they have encouraged the pickaroons of Bermuda to send in many of our merchantmen on a speculative hope that the said treaty will be made void.

As many mischievous effects may and have arisen in consequence of these publications, it would be well for some body to shew what pos... ...sible good can result from them to counterbalance the mischief which daily ensues.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

We are informed by a traveller immediately from Kentucky, that a person said to be an officer returning from the treaty to Cincinnati, was fired at by a party of Indians,—however they missed their aim, and he leaving the two horses that he had with him, escaped into the woods. The savages pursued and overtook him, rifled him of about 300 dollars, and after consulting whether they would kill him or not, gathered rods of hickory, beat him very severely and let him go. It was with difficulty he could reach Cincinnati, owing to the severity of the usage he had met with.

The same person also informed us, that after it was generally understood, that the treaty between General Wayne and the hostile tribes was finally concluded, five men in a canoe, up the little Miami river, were attacked by some Indians, and four of them killed; the fifth made his escape.

It was understood at the treaty, that there were some freebooters, that could not be brought in by their chiefs: these it is probable were the perpetrators of the above acts of violence.

Pittsburgh, September 26

Letters from Presqu'isle inform us, that all the artificers, one or two excepted, are laid up with the ague and fever, and that the garrison is not in such forwardness as we have had reason to expect, owing to the above circumstance.

We are also told that the troops are unhealthy.

The Commissioners having finished laying out the town at Presqu'isle, are gone on to Conewango.

An ACT to erect an additional Election District in Westmoreland County.

Section I. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That that part of Westmoreland county, included within the following bounds is hereby erected into a separate election district, to be called South Huntingdon District, beginning on the Chestnut Ridge, at the division line between the townships of Mount Pleasant and Donegal, where the road known by the name of Williams's road crosses said line, thence along said road westward to Jacob Painter, Esquire's, mill on Sawickly creek, thence down said creek to Youghiogeny river, thence up said river to the mouth of Jacob's creek, thence up said creek, being the division line between Westmoreland and Fayette counties, and bounding on said division line to the line dividing Donegal and Mount Pleasant townships, thence along said line to the place of beginning, and the freemen of the said district shall hold their annual elections at the house now occupied by JACOB HOUGH, *junior.*

"*Every situation in Life has pleasures and pains peculiar to itself; but the most unfailing foundation of happiness is open to all men.*"

THE happiest man I ever knew was a person who every day of his life formed delusive expectations, and never once succeeded in a plan he undertook. To miscarry in a most material point of business made slight impressions on him, because his anticipations were always awake, and his mind was more habituated to indulge new prospects, than to repine at past misfortunes. His neighbours viewed him with a mixture of ridicule and pity. Such bitter disappointments, they supposed must make him unhappy, and such reasonable hopes could not but expose him to derision. In short his misfortunes produce complaint from every body but himself, and he was miserable in every estimation but his own. From this run of remark I would infer that we are too apt to exaggerate imaginary evils, and to suppose people more unhappy in many respects, that they really are.

It is a question that deserves enquiry, whether we generally anticipate more pleasure from any object than it affords when we possess it? The common opinion of mankind is, that the imagination overrates approaching scenes of gratification. We should not too hastily adopt such an opinion. The reverse more usually happens, and we derive more happiness from gratifying our wishes than was expected. People form their ideas on this subject, by examining their feelings when the enjoyment is over; and comparing the sensations of satiety with the impulses of hope, they give the preference to the latter. But the fact is, the enjoyments of the scene itself was more delightful than either.

We should make a distinction between the pleasures of sense and those of the imagination. The gratification of neutral appetites never affords less delight than we anticipate. A man pinched with hunger or cold, does not exaggerate, in his imagination, the pleasure he derives in being relieved from his distress. A traveller, performing a journey in rough, tempestuous weather, consoles himself with the prospect of meeting at night with a commodious inn, where he will find a warm room and comfortable refreshment. He mitigates no doubt the tedious hours of the day, in looking forward at the pleasing scenes of the evening; but I appeal to his fellow traveller, whether his spirits are not more brisk, when he is enjoying those comforts, than while he was anticipating them.

Artificial sources of pleasure, however may, often prove delusive. Men who flatter themselves that a superb house, elegant gardens, a carriage and livery servants will add essentially to their happiness, are under the influence of a mistake. Their anticipations are too lively, and the object when they attain it, will not yield the delight that was imagined. There is no reason in nature, why a person should feel any exquisite satisfaction in riding in a chariot to church; & gratifications of this kind soon lose their relish.

Providence has so managed the causes that contribute to happiness, that all classes of people may attain a proportion. To relieve the wants & gratify the desires which nature has formed, afford more genuine and universal satisfaction that can well be created by the allurements of caprice and fancy. The appearance of the sun, when it has been, several days, hidden in the clouds, has afforded more real delight to the human race, than all the elegance and splendor that artifice can devise. Refreshing showers after the earth has long been parched with drought has yielded more pleasing sensations, than can be enjoyed by all the gratifications that wealth can purchase or power command.

Mankind should not indulge a temper of complaint. Happiness is dealt out in more equal portions, and depends more on causes within our reach, than is commonly supposed. It cannot be material, whether imaginary objects of pleasure are greatest in anticipation or in possession. Whatever delight they afford is so much clear gain. We should make the most of our situation, and not repine because it is not different.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber on Thursday the 10th inst. a black Mare, about 14 years old and about 14 hands high, has had the fistula, blind of the right eye, no brand perceivable, shod round. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DANIEL SWINEY.

Sept. 12, 1795.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen on the 8th of July last, out of the inclosure of the subscriber, living near the Dutch meet house, in German township, Fayette county, a bright bay HORSE, 15 hands high, well made, 9 years old, branded on the near shoulder with C. and on the buttock H. when he trots he swings his tail from one side to the other, is much marked with the saddle, thin neck, large head, a star in his forehead, his mane cut. Whoever delivers said horse to the subscriber shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

JOHN STOUGH.

September 15, 1795.

STOP THIEF!

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, on the night of the 14th instant, out of the subscriber's pasture, in Frederick county, near Frederick-town, Maryland; *a dark bay MARE*, three-quarters blooded, about seven years old, fifteen or sixteen hands high, not branded or docked, a lump on one of her hind feet above the hoof, on which no hair grows, occasioned by a cut, a natural trotter.—Whoever secures the THIEF and MARE, so that the Thief be brought to justice, and the subscriber receive his Mare, shall be entitled to the above REWARD, or one half thereof for the Mare only. JOHN RAMSBERGH.

Frederick-town, August 27, 1795.

SAMUEL CREIGH

HAS just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his store next door to Wilson's ferry, a General Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the season, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

N. B. He requests all those indebted to the partnership of ALEXANDER & CREIGH, to come and settle off their accounts.

Pittsburgh, September 26, 1795.

By Yesterday's Mail.

BOSTON, *September 7.*

The Tide of Emigration sets rapidly to our shores, and with its current has formed a new channel of opulence. Mr. Gosling has brought with him to America £.73,000 sterl. and Mr. Russell took with him from Birmingham £. 120,000. The latter is possessed of a large landed interest in this country.

The Ottoman Porte has acknowledged the French republic, and has received citizen Verniac in quality of an ambassador from it. On this occasion, the latter presented a superb watch, of the value of 6000 piastres, which formerly belonged to the unfortunate queen of France.

SPRINGFIELD, *Sept. 15.*

We learn, that at New-Haven a mortal sickness prevails—That in the course of one week, composing part of last week and the week before, twenty five persons died in that city of the dysentery—and that the number of sick, the middle of last week was prodigious; it was calculated by many very considerably to exceed an hundred.

From Hartford, we also learn, that the same disease has proved very distressing in that city in the course of the last week week—the deaths were so frequent that it was conceived adviseable to suspend the custom of tolling the bell for the funeral.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.

Extract of letter from a gentleman in New-York, dated 14th September, 1795.

"The fever is rather encreasing than otherwise—though we do not apprehend that it will continue long—however, it gives us but a short warning—those who take it, live seldom longer than three or four days."

Extract from a letter, dated Bourdeaux, July 8th, received by Capt. Byrne.

"The people of France in general think well of the new constitution; and it is tho't it will be adopted.

"I will just observe, that if Mr. Pitt would pay a visit to this country, and remain in it but 24 hours, the face of nature, and the plenty of every kind of provisions, and even the luxuries of life, he would be convinced of the folly of his scheme of starvation. Every necessary of subsistance is full as plenty here, as in Philadelphia."

By an arrival from the Point, near Norfolk, a report has been received, that 12 persons died in that town last Friday, and 26 on Saturday. The vessel was bound to Norfolk, but did not proceed, being stopped at the point.

A Boston paper says that Mr. Thomas Paine resides in the House of the American Minister at Paris.

Captain Clarke who arrived at Norfolk the 5th instant, in nine weeks from Rotterdam, informs, that parties in Holland run very high; the people in the town are divided into clubs, the Moderates and the Jacobins; the Moderates are headed by the French.—The Dutch party expected that by the late revolution the French would have obtained them their freedom without a recompence for their services, but they have been greatly disappointed; the French have exacted very heavy contributions towards the expences of the war; they have transported almost all their cannon into France and a quantity of other valuable articles, besides immense sums of money.

Papers were received as late as the 26th of June, which contain several proclamations from the municipality, tending to restore tranquility among the people.

We hear, that a government vessel is arrived at Norfolk, from France—and that an express arrived in town last evening with dispatches for the French minister, which contain important intelligence, viz. That all prospect of peace with England and Spain had vanished, the terms contended for by those powers being deemed inadmissible on the part of France—That the Chouans had been repeatedly beaten, and that Mayence had surrendered.

By the brig Rose from Hamburgh, information is received, that the body of emigrants lately landed on the coast of France has been cut up by the republicans.

...by appropriations over and above the ...
...by the legislative body, or to agi...
...permit, without being thereto autho...
...by it, any local loan at the expence of ...
...ens of the department, commune or...

National Treasury and Accounts.

There are five commissioners of the ...l treasury chosen as members of the ...tive council, by the legislative body, ...same forms.

The duration of their functions is ... ...ears, one of them is renewable every ...

The commissioners of the treasury are ...ed with the superintendance of the re... ...of all the national demands.

...order the payment of all public ex...

...keep an account open of the receipts ...expenditures with all the receivers and ...natters who ought to account with the ...nal treasury.

...maintain with the treasury of depart..., or with the administrations the cor...dence necessary to secure the exact ...egular receipt of the funds.

They can pay nothing, under pain of ...ds but in virtue.

...Of a decree of the legislative corps ...when the funds decreed by it, agree ...each object.

...Of a decision of the directory.

...Of the situation of the agent general ...ecution who orders the expence.

...Neither can they under the pain of ...ds, effect any payment, if the warrant ...d by the agent general of execution ...n that species of expence may concern, ...not mention the date as well of the de... ...of the executive directory, as of the ...e of the legislative body, which autho... the payment.

...There shall be five commissioners of ...nal accounts appointed at the same time ...in the same manner with the commissi... ...of the treasury.

...They are also appointed for five years, ...of which is renewable each year.

...The commissioners of accounts shall ...e to be rendered at the periods fixed by ... statements of the several accounts sup...ed by vouchers, and shall pursue the cor...ing and judging of those accounts.

...In case of death, disqualification or ...mission of one of the commissioners of ac...nts or of the treasury, his successor is ap...nted by the legislative body.

...The new member is elected only for the ...due of the time of his predecessor; but if ... times does not exceed six months, he ...t is thus elected shall serve five years and ...half.

...The legislative body forms every year, ...t of two hundred jurors for auditing and ...ging accounts.

...The commissioners of accounts, form ...n this list a jury of twenty one citizens, ...which the party accountable shall have a ...ht to challenge seven, and the executive ...rectory seven others.

...If the challenges do not reduce the ...mber of jurors to seven, the jurors not ...allenged shall reduce themselves to that ...mber by lot.

...One of the commissioners of accounts ...ll present the papers to the jury; he will ...ke all those observations that are proper, ...d will give the necessary orders for putting ...into a state to produce his decision.

(To be continued in our next.)

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANKFORT, *July* 6.

THE head-quarters of Marshal Clairfayt ... have been transferred from Grossgeran ... Heidelberg, on the Necker. A corps of ...y 15000 men, commanded by General ...rneck, is left to cover the Rhine from the ...outh of the Mayne to Holland.

The Imperial recruiting department and ...t of war, in short all persons in the ser...e of the emperor, have received orders to ...main in readiness to march hence at an ...our's notice.

The French, agreeable to the treaty con...ded with Prussia, agreed not to commit ...stilities against the countries situate on the ...ht bank of the Rhine and protected by ... Prussian majesty, during the space of ...ree months, which end with the 28th of ...ly next. It is currently belived that after ...e expiration of this truce, the French will ...ttempt to cross the Rhine by force.

STOCKHOLM, *July* 3.

The French minister, Louis Marc Rivals, ...d the Dutch envoy extraordinary, Count ...e Bernstorff will shortly be presented to the ...g and the regent, who returned on the ...th instant.

A minister from the republic of Holland is ...lso expected here.

BRUNN, *July* 1.

Doctor Bollman who the last year attempt...d to carry off the marquis de la Fayette, and ...who himself was after the miscarriage of the ...ter put in prison, was set free by an order ...tary dated jan...

MADRID, *June* 20.

We learn that the marquis d'Iranda will ...set out for the French frontiers, will from ...thence go to Paris. Our fleets under Lan...gara and Gravina have received orders to re...turn to port.

GENOA, *June* 20.

Several brisk engagements between the Austrian and French advanced posts have already taken place. The Piedmontese at...tacked lately Mount St. Bernard and Jaga, but were repulsed and lost 6 posts. The French received a few days since a reinforce...ment of 1500 men and other reinforcements are daily arriving. Their head-quarters are at Finale, where the deputy Beffroi, general Massena and the whole etat major are arrived.

BERLIN, *July* 1.

The minister of state, baron de Harden...berg has set out for Basle. The object of this mission is to assist at the negociations which will now be opened at Basle for a ge...neral peace between the French republic and the empire.

The major part of the troops formerly em...ployed on the Rhine and in Westphalia have already returned to their usual garrisons.

PARIS, *July* 6.

The American minister, James Monroe, celebrated the 4th of July, by a brilliant fe...te; the foreign ministers, many deputies of the convention, and three hundred persons were present. Thomas Paine shone partic...ularly among the society; Louvet, the Pre...sident of the national convention gave the following toast:

The Congress and President Washington.

Barrere has made his escape from Saintes, where they were about to begin his trial.

LONDON, *July* 4.

By AUTHORITY.

His Imperial majesty's ministers have or...dered the following notice to be inserted in all the foreign gazettes:

VIENNA, *June* 14.

"A report has been spread at Ratisbon, as well as at several other German courts, that the Imperial court, by the intervention of count Carletti, was carrying on negocia...tions at Paris, which were already in such a state of forwardness, that it was actually agreed on to cede to the French the left banks of the Rhine, on condition that they not only restored to his Imperial majesty the Austrian Netherlands, but also furthered the exchange of the same for the duchy of Bavaria; and that in pursuance of this a...greement, the French would be put in full and quiet possession of the said left banks of the Rhine. This report is hereby formally and in the most positive manner declared to be, what it really is, an absurd and childish story, the further circulation of which is the more to be considered as a calumniating slan...der, as the Imperial court, since the begin...ning of the present war, has never enter...tained the least idea of entering into negoci...ations for peace with the French, and much less of employing for that purpose the thus called count Carletti.

American Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 18.

The National Convention of France, agreeably to the order of the day, on the 4th of July began the discussion of the proposed constitution.—Some opposition to prefacing it with a declaration of rights was at first made, under the pretext, that it was no part of the duty of that body to meddle with abstract questions. The objection was overruled, and the declaration, with sundry amendments and modifications was adopted. On the 8th of July, the date of our last accounts, much progress had not been made in the business; but it is a favorable omen of the issue of this attempt of the convention to give France a constitution, that the utmost freedom of discussion appear to prevail. Thomas Paine had addressed them on the subject of some principles of the constitution relative to the rights of citizens.

When in the sitting of the National Convention of June 5th the extraordinary envoys of the United Netherlands citizens Graifeld and Vansitter had addressed the convention, the president in his answer made use of the following expressions:—"This day you see before you the envoys of a friendly, of an allied nation, and not merely a neutral power, that stands a cold spectator of our struggles and our victories." It was thus that the president of the convention, LANJUINAIS, a declared moderate who was persecuted, exiled, outlawed during 17 months, expressed his feelings and opinions of governments who under the cloak of an insidious neutrality, pretend a friendship for the French of which they give no proof but fair words.

Pittsburgh, October 3.

We are happy in having it in our power, from good authority, to contradict the account under the Washington head, inserted in our last gazette. No circumstance whatever having taken place that could give the least foundation for such a report.

Extract of a charge delivered by the Honorable Alexander Addison, Esq. President of the Courts of Common Pleas of the Fifth Circuit.

"WHO, with the least sparks of public spirit in his breast, can think, without in...dignation, on the many base arts, which have disgraced our elections, contaminated the source of our administration, and stained our character as citizens? The man who can gain a vote by a contrived falsehood, a deceitful trick, or an imposition on the ignorant and unwary, boasts of his success, as a laudable specimen of dexterity; and is heard or de...tected with as little disgust, as if he cheated at a gambling table, a horse race, or a jock...keying match. Those who have no right to vote are imposed on the spectators; a voter will vote several times, or give in several tick...ets at once, and, strange to tell, even the election officers, forgetting their oath, and their sacred trust, will become principals or accomplices in frauds; and these detestable vi...olations of virtue and public duty, like the lying miracles of a false relizion, will receive a palliating name. So despicable is our meanness, that we think it no affront to our honor, and dignity as electors, if the candi...dates for office appear on the election ground with spirituous liquors, as the best evidence of their merit, and solicit our vote, by se...ducing us to intoxication. How can we ex...pect that our officers should regard our in...terest, when, in our own hands, we treat them with so little respect? Shall we any lon...ger wonder at the corruption of foreign go...vernments, or the waste which kings make of the rights of their people; when we, exer...cising our own rights, prostitute them to such pollution? Where shall liberty, where shall virtue fly for refuge, when, in a demo...cracy, they are thus trodden under foot?

If any remnants of these sacred names be yet left among us; if their influence has not altogether abandoned us; let us call them back; let us rouse from our depravity, and obliterate our shame.

Lately, I have often regretted, that the constitution has established election by ballot; since this mode is more liable to fraud, than the open manner of voting *viva voce*; and the equal distribution of property among us is sufficient to secure independence in voters. But as this remedy cannot now be applied to, let us seek out, for our election officers, men who entertain a sense of the importance of the duty, and possess hearts above the reach of corruption, and heads above the reach of deceit. And let us all come forward to elections, under this solemn impression, that we are about to exercise a public trust of a sovereign nature, and exert an act of judicial authority; and that, in the discharge of this public duty, we are bound, in honour and conscience, to act for the public good, without any view to private affections or ends, no less strongly, that if we were bound by oath.

What! you will say, is not the right of voting our privilege, and may we not use it as we please. The right of voting is our privilege, and we may use it as we please; but for the use of it we are accountable to our conscience, our country, and our God. Our liberty of voting is like our liberty of acting on other important occasions: we are free to vote improperly, as we are free to act so to be hanged here, and damned here...after.

Let all private passions, interest, affection, or enmity, therefore be laid aside: blind to every thing but the public good, we should consider ourselves as divested of all sentiments of attachment or resentment as men, and act only as citizens on public duty.

In selecting the men, whom we are to ho...nor with our votes, let us remember, that integrity, talents, and public spirit must be united. Without public spirit, to induce ex...ertion, talents and integrity, wanting a spur to excite them, will be inactive; and the offi...cer will be indolent and useless. In choosing men of ignorance or weakness, however ho...nest, we but furnish tools for knaves to work upon. In my experience of the world, I have doubted whether more mischief has not been done by folly than by villainy, and whe...ther the blunders of the one are not more to be feared, than the frauds of the other. Place a man of sense, though without honesty, in a public station, and self-interest, a fear of detection, may restrain his vices. But I know no restraint for the for the folly of fools. I shall not be understood as giving any sanction to the choice of unprincipled men, but only cautioning against considering honesty as a recommendation of weakness.

With talents, honesty, industry, and public spirit, the candidate for office ought to pos...sess firmness and independence. Unawed by opinion, he must have courage to do his duty and to shrink from no responsibility annexed to his station. Those political weathercocks, who tremble at every breeze, and point al...ways to the fluttering gale of popularity, are unworthy of confidence, and ought to be constantly rejected from office. Mark the man, whose constant aim is to please, and trust him not; for he will surely deceive you, when he can do it without discovery. Mark also the man, whose aim, without respect to pleasing is to be useful: for him you may trust.

Let us put out of fashion the practice of candidates running about the country solicit...ing votes and interest for their election.—Strongly suspicious, that he has in view some...thing else than public good, let us never vote ...ground with liquors and ... ...flatters. Avoid ... ...triously throws himself in your ... ...occasion to learn your ... ...his election, and conciliate your ... ...his success. The independent ... ...whose true wish is to serve the ... ...feel, that if his fellow citizens, if they ... ...him for their confidence, will ... ...and that it is not sufficiently re... ...licit for himself.

Cast off, with disdain, those ... ...who pursue your steps ... ...to watch your conduct, ...mind. And reject those busy ... ...pry into your tickets, or endeavor to ... ...your votes into their service.

Remember, that, in elections ... ...acting a part of sovereign author... ...cising an important trust over ... ...rights; and are bound, by the ... ...ties, to do it impartially for the ... ...Remember also, that not only your ... ...terest and honour, but the interest and ... ...of democracy in general, is deeply ... ...ed. For if the people themselves, having ... ...power of election in their hands, fill ... ...with ignorant or unworthy men, do they ... ...not thus turn the best, into the worst form of ... ...government, and proclaim to the world that ... ...the principles of democracy are not ... ...contending for, and that it is the interest of ... ...all nations to be content with whatever ... ...vernment they may happen to have? Since ... ...a change, on the most popular principles, is ... ...no security for a good administration. When ... ...I think of the base, the ignorant, and the ... ...worthless men, who have sought and receiv...ed from the people appointments into offices ... ...of the highest importance, I blush for our ... ...character as a people, and sigh for the cause ... ...of liberty."

INDIAN TREATY.

A TREATY of PEACE between the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, and the Tribes of INDIANS, called the WYANDOTS, DELAWARES, SHAWNESE, OTTOWAYS, POTTOWATOMIES, MIAMIES, ELLRIVERWEES, and KIKKAPOOS; to put an end to a destructive War, to settle all controversies, between the UNITED STATES and INDIAN TRIBES.

ANTHONY WAYNE, Major General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States, and sole Commissioner for the good purposes above mentioned, and the said tribes of Indians, by their Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors, met together at Greenville, the Head-Quarters of the said Army, have agreed on the following articles; which when ratified by the President, with the ad...vice and consent of the Senate of the United States, shall be binding on them and the said Indian tribes.

Article I. Henceforth all hostilities shall cease; peace is hereby established, and shall be perpetual; and a friendly intercourse shall take place between the said United States and Indian tribes.

Art. II. All prisoners shall on each side be restored. The Indian prisoners to the United States shall be immediately set at liberty.—The people of the United States still remain...ing prisoners among the Indians, shall be de...livered in ninety days from this date to the general or commanding officer at Greenville, Forts Wayne or Defiance, and ten chiefs of the said Indians shall remain at Greenville, hostages, until the delivery of the prisoners shall be effected.

Art. III. The general boundary line be...tween the lands of the United States and the lands of the said Indian tribes, shall be...gin at the mouth of Cayahoga river and run thence up the same to the portage between that and the Tuskarawas branch of the Mus...kingum river; thence down the branch, to a crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the great Miamis river, running into the Ohio, at or near which fork stood Lorrimie's store, and where commences the portage between the Miamis of the Ohio and St. Mary's river, which is a branch of the Miami which runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence south-westerly in a di...rect line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of Kentucky, or Cataway river. And in consideration of the peace now established, of the goods formerly received from the United States, of those now to be delivered, and of the yearly deli...very of goods now stipulated to be made hereafter; and to indemnify the United States for the injuries and expences they have sus...tained during the war; the said Indian tribes do hereby cede and relinquish for ever all their claim to the lands lying eastward and southward of the general boundary line now directed and described; and these lands or any part of them shall never hereafter be made a cause or pretence or the part of the said tribes, or any of them, of war or injury to the United States, or any of the people thereof; and for the same consideration, and as an evidence of the returning friendship of the said tribes, of their confidence in the United States, and desire to provide for their

the body, or by a secret accusation of legislative body, in the case where it appertains to them to pronounce: or of a judgment of condemnation to prison, or correctional detention.

Every person arrested and carried before the officer of police, shall be examined immediately, or at farthest within twenty-four hours.

If it shall appear on examination that there is no room for criminating the person, he shall be set at liberty forthwith, or if there is cause of committment, they shall be conducted immediately; and in no case shall he be confined more than three days.

No person arrested can be detained if he gives sufficient bail in all cases where the law permits bail to be taken.

No person, in the case where his detention is authorised by law, can be conducted to, or detained, but in those places, legally and publicly designated to serve as a house of arrest, a house of justice, or of detention.

No keeper or jailor can receive or retain any person but in virtue of a warrant, of an ordinance to take the body, of a decree of accusation, or of judgment of condemnation to prison or correctional detention, and unless the transcription shall be made in his register.

Every keeper or jailor is held upon his responsibility to report the persons detained to the civil officer having the government of the house of detention, every time he shall be required by this officer.

The representation of the person detained shall not in like manner be refused being sent to his parents and friends, by the order of the civil officer, which he shall always be bound to give, at least when the keeper or jailor does not represent that he has an ordinance of the judge transcribed in the register to keep the person arrested in secret.

Every man, whatever may be his place or occupation, other than those to whom the law empowers to arrest, who shall sign, execute, or cause to be executed an order to arrest an individual; or whoever, in the case of arrestation authorised by law, shall conduct, receive, or retain an individual in a place of detention, not publicly and legally designated, and all keepers or jailors who shall contravene the dispositions of the articles 34, 35, and 36 as above, shall be guilty of the crime of arbitrary imprisonment.

Every person acquitted by a legal jury cannot be re-tried nor accused for this same fact

There is for each department two juries of accusation; the two presidents of civil tribunal are foremen of the jury of accusation; they settle affairs in the order in which they are brought before them.

There is a criminal tribunal for each department.

The criminal tribunal is composed of a president, a public accuser, and a register, appointed for five years by the primary assemblies of department, and of four judges taken from the civil tribunal.

The two presidents of the civil tribunal cannot fulfill the functions of judges at the criminal tribunal.

The other judges perform duty there, each in their turns, during six months in the order of their appointment; and they cannot, during that time, exercise any function in the civil tribunal.

The functions of the public accuser are to denounce to the directory of the jury, whether officially, or according to the orders, which are given him by the executive directory.

1st. The attempts against the individual liberty of the citizens.

2d. Those committed against the law of elections:

3d. Rebellion against the execution, whether of the judgments, or all executory acts emanating from the constituted authorities;

4th. The troubles occasioned, and false statements committed with a view to shackle the collection of the contributions, the free circulation of provisions and other objects of commerce.

The public accuser is charged over and above;

1. To prosecute the crimes under the acts of accusation admitted by the first juries;

2. To be attentive in the course of the tribunal to the regularity of the forms, and, before the judgment to the application of the law:

3. To pursue the execution of the Judgment given by the criminal tribunal.

4. To superintend all the officers of police of the department, whom he is bound to inform in case of negligence, and whom he may also call before him for just causes, or denounce to the tribunal in the case of more important actions.

The Foreman of the Jury shall inform eight days before hand the citizens chosen by lot to form the jury of accusation.

Tribunal of Abrogation.

There is, for the whole republic, a tribunal of abrogation, established near the legislative body; it determines:

1. Upon the demands of abrogation against the final judgements, given by the tribunals;

2. Upon the demands returnable by one tribunal to another, on account of lawful suspicion or for the public safety;

3. Upon the statutes of the judges and the partial disputes, against a whole tribunal.

The tribunal of abrogation cannot examine minutely into questions, but it abrogates the judgments rendered in those procedures in which forms have been violated or which contain any express contraventions of the law; and it forwards the state of the suit to the tribunal which has cognizance of it.

When after two acts of abrogation the judgment of the third tribunal is challenged by the same means with the two first, the question cannot be again agitated before the tribunal of abrogation, without having been submitted to the legislative body, which brings in a law to which the tribunal of abrogation is bound to conform itself.

Every year the tribunal of abrogation is bound to send to the legislative body a deputation which lays before it a statement of the judgments given, with the account in the margin and the passage of the law, which has determined the judgment.

The number of the judges of the tribunal of abrogation cannot exceed the number of two thirds of the departments.

The judges of the tribunal are appointed for five years.

It is renewed by one fifth part every year; all its judges are appointed by the primary assemblies of department, which appoint, at the same time, a suppleant.

The departments appoint successiuely and alternatively the judges to replace those who go out of the tribunal of abrogation.

There is for each tribunal of abrogation a national commissary and substitutes appointed and removeable by the executive directory

The executive directory denounces to the tribunal of abrogation, through the national commissary, and without prejudice to the parties interested, the acts by which the judges have exceeded their powers.

The tribunal annuls those acts; and if they give place to trespass, the act is denounced to the legislative body which passes the decree of accusation if there be grounds.

When the abrogation of a judgment has been pronounced, the parties appear before another tribunal according to the order determined in the cases of appeals.

(To be continued in our next.)

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, *July* 10.

Descent on the coast of France.

WE are favored with a copy of the following interesting letter, from a French officer, on board the Sybille frigate, in Quiberon Bay, dated the 29th ult. which contains the important intelligence, that the emigrants having effected their debarkation without the loss of a single man, possessed themselves of two small forts in the Bay, when they were joined by a body of 3000 armed peasants; and that the commune of Aurai, had driven the republican garrison from that town, and sent an invitation to the commander in chief of the emigrant army to take possession of it, who had sent a strong detachment for that purpose.

Bay of Quiberon, June 29.

"The troops on board our convoy, could not be disembarked on the 25th inst. on account of the sea being too boisterous, and on the 26th their debarkation was obstructed by a thick fog. In the night between the 26th and 27th, M. de Puisaye, went on shore, and in the morning of the 27th, the troops were disembarked. At 11 o'clock they were all on shore, and at 2 o'clock their baggage was also debarked. We have not lost a single man, either during our passage, or in the debarkation. At a small distance from us, we perceived about 200 men, who formed the garrison of two small forts in the bay. As they did not answer our signals, the whole army raised a general cry of "Vive la Roi!" whereupon they fled with the utmost precipitation. This was no sooner done, than all the peasants came from their retreats. One part joined us, and the other pursued the flying republicans; killed 12 of them, and took 7 prisoners, of whom they afterwards shot three, and were going to dispatch the other four in the same manner, when the emigrants prevented it, and obtained their pardon. We have rendered ourselves masters of the two forts.

"We learn from these peasants, that admiral Cornwallis has landed 50 cwt. of powder, and a great number of firelocks, which have been sent into the interior, to arm the corps, under M. de la Bourdonnaye. The peasants desired to be armed and formed into regiments, under the command of our officers, which has been done. Their number consists of 3000; our whole little army, therefore, amounts now to 6000 effective men, besides the corps of Chouans, under the orders of M. de la Bourdonnaye, whose junction with our army, is hourly expected. We bring them arms, ammunition, and uniforms, to form them into regiments.

"On the 28th, the town of Aurai, drove out of that place 400 Carmagnols, who formed its garrison, and sent deputies to our commander in chief, to invite him to take possession of that city. A strong detachment was immediately sent thither for that purpose.

"Captain Harrison, who commands the Standard man of war, stationed in the road of Belliste, sent on the 26th inst. an officer to the governor of that island, summoning him to surrender the same, not to his Britannic majesty, who acted only as an auxiliary power, but to his Christian majesty, as lawful sovereign of the island. In this summons, which is framed with the utmost prudence and wisdom, he represents to the governor, the naval victory lately obtained by the English; the remains of the French navy blocked up in port l'Orient, from whence they cannot escape: the debarkation of emigrated French royalists, their junction with those of the interior; and the impossibility of his receiving any succour, all communication between the island and the French coast, being entirely cut off. He adds, that he has on board, two French commissioners, authorised by the commander in chief to treat with respect to the surrender of the island, to the king of France; that no foreign troops shall be landed in the island, and that garrison is to be composed of French royalists and the inhabitants of the country. He promises that all these conditions shall be ratified by the commander in chief of the British fleet in those seas, and demands that two officers be sent on board to settle the terms of the capitulation. He likewise declares that every one shall preserve the same rank he holds at present, and promises to supply with ammunition and provisions, all those who stand in need of them.

"We have every reason to suppose, that this summons will be productive of the most beneficial consequences, and expect the governor's answer, with the utmost impatience. The possession of that island, would be of the highest importance for the royalists, as an excellent place of arms, and a convenient depot for their troops."

Yesterday morning dispatches were received at the admiralty from commodore Sir Richard Strachan, giving an account of the squadron under his command, having fallen in with a small fleet of French vessels, off the coast of France, laden with naval stores, and under convoy of a sloop of war, all of which were captured. There are six vessels besides the sloop; and they are like to prove very valuable prizes.

Yesterday advices were also received from commodore Sir John Warren, in the Bay of Quiberon. We have been favored with the following copy of a letter from an officer in the emigrant regiments,

Carnac, on the coast of Quiberon, two leagues from Aura, June 28.

"I am in France since yesterday. The Chouans received us in the most kind and friendly manner; men, women and children came to meet us. They call us their brethren, friends; bring us all they have got, and conduct us to their dwellings. They assure us to have in Morbihan 60 or 70,000 men able to bear arms. Although I am led to think that this account is rather exaggerated by enthusiasm, yet it is true that their number is very considerable We have now about 10,000 of them with us, who have sworn an inviolable attachment to God and our king. Every hour bands of Chouans arrive, 500, 800, or 1000 men strong. We have reason to hope a most fortunate change of circumstances. The air resounds far around us with incessant shouts of long live the King! long live the Chouans!

"This country promises a plentiful harvest The republicans did not remain long enough master, of this province to desolate it. We have found here plenty of cattle, corn, vegetables, milk, and even wine, although the country produces none. We have hitherto seen no enemy; they are at present in small numbers in this quarter, but we expect more; and make necessary preparations to give them a warm reception. Charette, Stofflet, and Spaineau are in La Vendee; we have the more reason to hope that they will soon recommence hostilities, as at the time when the late treaty of peace was concluded with the convention, they entered into a solemn agreement with the chiefs of the Chouans, that any violation of that treaty, with respect to either party, should be considered as a rupture with both. Very fortunately for us it so happened that on our passage hither, the enemy mistook our convoy for the grand fleet; but for this mistake we should have been exposed to the most imminent danger.

"Only one soldier of Royal Louis has hitherto deserted; he was overtaken by the peasants, and shot."

Among the ships companies of the three republican men of war, taken by lord Bridport in the action of the 23d of June, are a number of Chouans, who had been forced to go on board during the peace between the royalists and the convention. They immediately demanded leave to enlist in the regiments of emigrants on board the convoy, which has been granted to all such as were able to prove that they are royalists, and were pressed for the sea service of the republic.

It appears that the spirit of faction still reigns at Toulon; that the insurrection of the Chouans extends over a vast tract of country; over all Britanny, a considerable part of Anjou, the Maine, and Lower Normandy. The landing of the emigrants promises to give still greater consistency to the insurrection.

This morning we received the Paris papers down to the 4th instant. We shall just state a few lines of their contents.

The convention begins to express considerable alarm at the state of affairs at Lyons; as well as in the provinces of [illegible] tanny and Normandy. As soon as it arrived at Paris of the victory gained by Bridport over their fleet, Tallien and [illegible] two deputies were sent off express to the western provinces, to endeavor to prevent the landing of the emigrant forces in France of which they seem to be well apprised.

A paper of the 3d inst. announces the return of a courier from Lyons, where a storm seems to be gathering. The price of provisions is daily on the rise; and it is done with great difficulty that the better sort of people can procure bread.

Letters received from Petersburgh by the Hambro' mail of yesterday, mention, that the Russian fleet are victualled for six months and are ready to sail. A second division is under sailing orders for revel, and a third is fitted out as a fleet of observation to cruize in the north seas.

The accounts from the interior of France, state, that the French sailors of Brest shewed much reluctance in embarking on board their ships for the last cruise, knowing how badly they were equipped; and that since the news of the late victory gained by lord Bridport, the desertion among them is very great indeed.

All the different regiments which compose the Imperial army are now compleat, and a great quantity of provisions is conveyed on the Danube for the consumption of that army.

The Spy brig, which sailed the beginning of last month, with dispatches to lord Dorchester, at Quebec, conveyed out three agents to America, for the particular purpose of buying corn; one is gone to Quebec for that special purpose.

A letter from the Isle of Wight mentions, that in consequence of orders from the War Office, they are making preparations in the Forest for accommodating a fresh body of troops (6000 men) who are to be stationed there till opportunity offers for embarking them.

Monsieur of France has begun an official correspondence with the British ministry.

L'Orient is completely blockaded by the British fleet.

The convention have decreed that as soon as the representatives of the people, the ministers and ambassadors of the republic, now detained in Austria, shall be set at liberty, and shall have arrived in the French territory the daughter of Louis Capet shall be set at liberty.

Letters from Manheim say, that count Damas has been sent by the prince of Conde to Verona, to congratulate Louis XVIII. on his accession to the throne of France.

DUBLIN, *June* 26.

On Saturday last a case of great importance to bankrupts was decided in Cork. A merchant who failed two years in Bristol, & had obtained a certificate in England under the bankrupt laws, came over to Ireland, & was here arrested for a debt contracted previous to his failure in England. It was decided by the Court, that certificates obtained in England protect the bankrupt in Ireland, & vice versa, that certificates obtained in Ireland protect in England.

HAMBURGH, *June* 27.

We learn from Constantinople, that the Turkish government has established schools, in which the French and Italian languages, the art of fortification, &c. are taught. It is also willing to disband the greatest part of the corps of Janissaries. The dearness of provisions of every sort is so great at Constantinople, that the discontented people attempted to fire the city. The ring-leader was however taken, strangled, and thrown into the sea. The Hospodars of Waldaw and Wallachia, is is said, will be replaced.

American Intelligence.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) July* 25.

Reports from Port-au-Prince mention, that a treaty is negociating between General Williamson and Rigaud, and that in consequence of its having taken a favorable turn, the latter may be soon expected there to ratify it. This sudden change is imputed to dissatisfaction at the proceedings of the French convention whose expected commissioners are said to be armed with authority to supercede Rigaud in his command.

July 30. It was expected that immediately after the publication of the treaty between the French and the honest Hollanders, orders would have been sent to all the British dominions to seize Dutch property wherever found, but we do not learn that any such directions have found their way to this country.

MARTINIQUE, *(St. Pierre) August* 8.

The most pleasing accounts are received from St. Vincent, the action of the 5th of August was decisive. The enemy's camp at Mount Ronde was stormed by our gallant troops with no great loss; The republican general Massitot and his aid-de-camp, with numerous others, were taken prisoners; a mortar, a field-piece, 10 barrels of gun powder, and a great quantity of ball cartridges fell into our hands. The killed and wound-